1	2	3	4	5
28.	Mettur	4×210	840.000	25
29. APSEB	/(i) Kothagudem 'A'	4×60	240.000	00
	(ii) -do- B & C	2×110+2×110	440.000	66
30.	Nellore	1×30	30.000	66
31. NLC	/Neyveli	1×50+5×50+3×100	600.000	24
32. WBPDC	/Kolaghat	2×210	420.000	18
33. WBSEB	/Santaldih	4×120	480.000	13
34. DVC	/Chanderpura	3×120+3×140	780.000	27
35.	Durgapur	1×140+1×210+2×75	500.000	41
36.	Bokaro	3×57.5	172 500	25
37. DPL (WB)	/Durgapur	2×30+1×70+2×75	280.000	12
38. BSEB	/Patratu	4×50+2×100+4×110	840.000	06
39.	Barauni	2×50+2×110	320.000	03
40.	Muzaffarpur	2×110	220.000	17
41. OSEB	/Talchar	4×62.5+2×110	470.000	00
42. ASEB	/Bongaigaon	4×60	240.000	10
43.	Chandrapur	1×30	30.000	23
44.	Kathal & Gulkey	3×2.705+4×2.705	18.935	26
45.	Lakwa	4×15	60.000	27
46.	Namrup	3×23+1×12 5+1×30	111.500	61
	GRAND TOTAL :		21922.435	20(%)

Power projects awarded on guaranteed return basis

3466. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects which have been awarded on a guaranteed return basis and to which parties;

(b) what are the details of Indian firms which tendered for each of the said projects and how many of them have been offered such projects with guaranteed return;

(c) what in-built safeguards have been provided in the agreements to check the temptation to inflate project cost since the rate of return is guaranteed on the project cost; and

(d) what further safeguards have been provided to ensure that power tariffs to be levied by them are kept at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) (a) and (b) Government of India tariff

norms for determination of tariff for sale of electricity by the generating companies to the SEBs, inter alia, provide for 16 per cent return on equity as part of fixed cost component of the tariff at 68.5 per cent Plant Load Factor (PLF). For performance below 68.5 per cent PLF, there is a prorate reduction in the recovery of fixed cost as a part of the tariff and hence reduced return on equity. The return on equity is linked to the performance of the power plant and is not a mere guarantee for setting up of the power project.

Earlier projects were allowed to be awarded to the private developers either through the bidding route or through the MOU route by the State Governments. After 18-2-1995, bidding route for awarding power projects to private developers is mandatory. The details of power projects, which have already been entrusted to private developers alongwith the projects which are being awarded through bidding are given in the Annexure. [*See Appendix 173, Annexure 66*].

(c) and (d) The cost estimates of all the power projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores are examined with rfeerence to their reasonableness by the Central Electricity Authority during the techno-economic clearance and hence the question of inflating the project cost by the private developers does not arise. This automationally keeps a check on the tariff.

Private sector power projects

3467. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any power project has been started in the private sector in 1994;

(b) if so, what are the deails hereof;

(c) the extent to which the additional power capacity programmes scheduled for the Eighth Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved; and

(d) what is the anticipated power situation in the country in 1995 and what strategy, if any, has been formulated by Government to meet the power problem in 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The following private power projects, which were under construction, have been completed during 1994-95:—

1. Dahanu (2x250 MW), Maharashtra
2. Unit-2 (60 MW) of Trombay, Maharashtra
3. Bhira TPS (150 MW), Maharashtra

(c) The capacity addition target fixed for the Eighth Plan is 30537.7 MW against which, as per the latest estimates of Central Electricity Authority, 20729.7 MW of nwe generation capacity is envisaged to be added during the plan period.

(d) The anticipated power supplp position in the country in 1995-96 is as under:—

Requirement	—378200 MU
Availability	—351315 MU
Shortage	— 26885 MU
% Shortage	— 7.1 MU

In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of power, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.